What is claimed is:

1. A process which comprises the positioning, within a living cell, of a target molecule and an inhibitor for said target molecule, said positioning being such that the concentration of the inhibitor molecule with respect to the target molecule is enhanced.

2. The claim 1 process in which the target molecule is an RNA molecule and the inhibitor is a ribozyme.

3. The claim 1 process in which the target molecule is an HIV-1 RNA molecule and the inhibitor is a ribozyme which cleaves said HIV-1 RNA molecule.

4. A method which comprises co-localizing a target molecule and an inhibitor for said target molecule within a living cell.

5. A living cell in which a target molecule and an inhibitor for said target molecule are co-localized.

6. The claim 4 method in which the target molecule is an RNA molecule and the inhibitor is a ribozyme which cleaves said RNA molecule.

7. The living cell of claim 5 in which the target molecule is an RNA molecule and the inhibitor is a ribozyme which cleaves said RNA molecule.

8. A method which comprises co-localizing within a living mammalian cell

an RNA target molecule, and

a ribozyme which cleaves said RNA target molecule

said ribozyme including

(i) the dimerization or packaging signal of said RNA target molecule, or

(ii) a sequence capable of pairing with said RNA target molecule at a site upstream of a $tRNA_3^{Lys}$ binding site on said RNA target molecule wherein said ribozyme is bound to a $tRNA_3^{Lys}$ molecule at the 3' end of said $tRNA_3^{Lys}$, or

(iii) a 3' untranslated region (UTR) of said RNA molecule, or

(iv) a sequence capable of binding to a cellular protein to which the target RNA also binds, or

(v) a sequence capable of binding to a unit of a multimeric cellular protein such that the target RNA binds to the same or another unit of the multimer.

9. The claim 8 method in which said RNA target molecule is an HIV-I RNA molecule.